Terms of Advertising. Telms of Advertising.

TENLINES or less, (over Six.) First insertion... 50 cents. for each subsequent insertion... 25

"for six insertions, or one week... \$150 "

"for Twenty-Five insertions... 500 "

"Longer advertisements at equally favorable rates.

Marriages, Religious and Funeral Notices, not exceeding five lines, 25 cents.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
AVERY Large Faper, for the Country,
is PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
At the low price of TWO DOLLARS perannum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Eight Days Later from Europe. The ship Sea arrived last night from Liverpool bringing news to Dec. 18th inclusive. The packet ship Roscius arrived at Liverpool on Dec. 12 and the Caledonia 18th.

A British surveying party at Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, which was accompanied by a military detachment, was attacked by the natives, in June two captains.

There had been little or no change in Cotton : bread-stuffs declining.

The British Parliament meet on the 1st of February. A meeting of the proprietors of the steamship Great Britain is to be held in Bristol on the 2d of May to decide whether she shall follow

The Great Western's net profits for the past season were stated to amount to £5,600, out of which it is proposed to give the share-holders a dividend of 50s. per share.

The opinions of three eminent counsel, who have been cosulted upon the legality of the degrees conferred upon Mr. Everett, the American Minister. by the University of Oxford, having been suband void.

There is nothing new from France. Some of of the inhabitants of Paris are getting up a petition to the Chambers for the demolition of the detached forts around the city.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIANS .- Ad vices from Constantinople of the 23d November announce the receipt of intelligence from Mas soil of another slaughter by the Turks of the Nestorian Christians. Upward of 200 of the latter were believed to have fallen under the Otto-

There is no news from Spain of later date than we published a few days' since. There are rumors of a battle between the Russians and Cirthe victory.

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 18-Cotton is in good demand LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 18—Cotton is in good demind but freely offered, and the market closes with last weeks 'quotations of American barely supported. Egyptian is also in good demand, of former rates. Brazil is comparatively neglected, and heavy of sale at last week's quotations. Surat is in limited demand, and unchanged in price. The sales of the week amount to 31,246 bales, including 8,000 American and 100 Egyptian on speculation; 40 bales Sea Island at 11t a 16d; 10 de stamed do. 61 a 66d; \$360 do () pland, 48 a 54; 5780 do Mobels, &c. 42 a 52d; 15,900 New-Orleans, 12 a 61d; 960 do Egyptian, 6 a 7td. The market to day has been quiet, the sales not exceeding 3000 bales, which are all to the trade. There is no change in prices. COMPUTED STOCK.

December 15, 1843 642,800 the 9th instant, and of the Imports and Exports for the san | 1843. | 1843. | American | 1843. | American | 1843. | 1840. | 374 | South American | 106,002 | West Indies | 5,966 | East Indies | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150 46,599 Total of all descriptions 1 6 8,031

lucrease of Imports as compared with the same period last year . . . 383,146 bags. Corn Market.

Liverpool. Saturday, Dec. 16th.—All descriptions of Wheat are fully 2d per bushel, Flour is per sack cheaper than quoted on this day se'night.

Loxoon, Friday, Dec. 15th—In foreign Wheat, both free additions.

Money Market.

London, Saturday, Dec. 16th.—Stock Exchange, Friday aftergoon.—During the week the English Funds have risen nearly 1 pr cent. but do not close at the highest price, the miket having gone back 1 per cent. in the course of to-day.— Some very large purchases were made by brokers convected with foreign houses, both on Wednesday and yesterday; and the quotations were thus maintained in the face of a sale of £19,000 Stock for money. Another jurchase of £50,000 occurred this morning, which gave a farther impulse to prices; but there was a reaction in the afternoon, as above stated. Morey is more in demand and the transmission of \$20,000 occurred this morning. key is more in demand, and the premium on Exchequer Bills

the same.

The business in Mexican Bonds, and in the South American Bonds generally, has been unimportant. Neither can we quote any transactions in the Repudiate Bonds of the United States; speculation in them appearing again at rest.

Saturday, 20 clock.—A purchase of 20 000 Consols for Account has given formulas to the market, which closes at an advantable of the property of the market, which closes at an advance of the consols of the

count has given firmness to the market, which closes at an ad-vance of t per cent, upon our morning's prices, the last quota-

Coroner of New-York.

Can you inform the citizens of New-York who is the bona fide Coroner of this city and county? Dr. Rawson, at present acting as such, is certainly not the legal officer. In the act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 7th, 1830, Sec. 11, we find the following:

"No member of either Board shall, during the period for which he was elected, be appointed to, or be compelled to hold any office." any office, of which the emoluments are paid from the City Treasury, or by fees, directed to be paid by any ordinance or act of the Common Council."

Thus it is plainly evident that Dr. Rawson cannot, in conformity to the above section of the law, be recognized as the legal Coroner, being at the time of election Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, an office he still retains. Do the duties of the office of Coroner, thus devolve upon the person having, next to Dr. R., the greatest number of votes, or does a new election become necessary ? This is a curious question, which should be settled immediately, in order to determine the meaning of the law and serve as a precedent for any similar cases which might hereafter arise. Some opinion on the matter would

Orthography. To the Editor of The Tribune:

What on earth is the reason that you invariably spell judg-ent in this manner: judg Ement? I notice daily in The Tabuse this word misspelt, and it annoys me beyond measure Do correct this evil in future, and oblige

A CONSTANT READER, Answer .- First, we don't invariably spell judgement-far from it; secondly, it would be right if we did. The plainly correct rule is to preserve the spelling of primitive words in their derivatives where it may as well be done as not; and thus we spell recall, enroll, befall, &c. instead of recal, enrol, belal, as formerly. We therefore always did write 'judgement,' till Webster most unfortunately backed out in his last revision of his Dictionary, and wrote judgment, though he most inconsistently spelt judgeship as it should be. Since then, we have been in a quandary whether to spell as we know is right or according to the best standard, which is Webster's Dictionary. On the whole, we shall probably spell according to our standard, but we do it most re-Ed. Trib.

Health, Quiet, and Comfort.—The Graham House, 63 Barclay-street, New-York, proffers advantages to strangers stopping a few days or weeks in the city, such as are rarely offered. It is eligibly located on a clean and airy street, very hear the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal streamboat landings. Its apartments are convenient and heat, while its table is supplied with the best V. with the best Vegetables and Fruits that can be procured, ex-cluding entirely Animal Food and stimulants of all kinds. Charges moderate, and every effort made to render Boarders comfortable. Shower Baths free. Remember, 83 Barclay-street. 1925 If

Rare Chance for a Printer!-The interest in a profitable Daily and Weekly Newspaper establishment in a Western city, is offered for sale. The circulation, terms, &c. may be ascertained of the Editor of The Tribune.—Materials new. A practical printer or an editor of a cash paper, would find it to their interest to see to this. d27 lm

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

VOL. HI. NO. 241.

From the Commercial Advertiser. There can be no Church without a Prelate.

FIFTH LETTER TO DR. WAINWRIGHT. REV. AND DEAR SIR :- The intervention of the duties of the Sabbath has delayed a reply to your last communication. I proceed now to pay my respects to it.

"To the hard words you have felt at liberty to use, I reply, nothing; to your reasoning, this."

I. I am in possession of abundant cyidence. given to me personally by members and ministers various denominations of Christians, including a number of your own, that it is very generally desired by this community that the nature and grounds of the monopolizing claims of highchurch partizans should be examined, and, if unjust, exposed. However, therefore, I might feel myself justified in refusing any reply to your last communication, because of its angry and lordly last, and about 20 persons were killed, including tone, I am quite resolved that none of these things shall ruffle my temper, or deter me from what I conceive to be an important duty. I intend to go forward with my object, although it is very evident that in doing so I am acting in opposition to the wishes of yourself and your friends.

II. I cannot agree with you that there is necessarily any thing "unworthy" of the Christian or ministerial calling in making a respectable the Great Western in the New-York line early in public journal the medium of communication with the public mind, upon a topic which was thought of sufficient importance to be introduced to the public attention first at a dinner table, and then, by report, through the daily prints. Is it too sacred for the one, then I appeal to you whether it was not too sacred for the other. This should have been considered beforehand, and the consequences-apparently so disagreeable to you -should not be laid at the door of him who feels bound to call in question a public and most offensive attack, as publicly as it was made. Whemitted to the Vice Chancellor, they have all con- ther it was or was not an attack, and even a deficurred in pronouncing the whole proceeding null | ance, against unoffending Christian denominations, whose several church relations are very dear to them, must now be left to the decision of the reader. To threaten me contingently with a charge of slander, for re-affirming what is so perfectly clear even to members of your own church, who have sought me out to speak of this matter, will not alter the truth or frighten me from calling things by their right names. I regret, with you, that this or any similar discussion has originated, just as I regret that a necessity should ever arise for the resistance of false and injurious principles or oppressive exactions of any kind. I regret that there is injustice in | der it an honor to belong, except so far as that the world, and that there are insidious or violent assaults against God's truth; but since such things do exist, I do not regret that individuals Bishops. In affirming their rights, I affirm the can be found to whom the purity and integrity of rights of the presbyters of all anti-prelatical truth are so much more valuable than a peace cassians, but it is uncertain as yet which gained | bought at the cost of a dastardly submission to | remarks of licentious tongues and pens," and not believe that it is so enjoyed in scripture as to even worse evils. Such results are to be expected be a sine our non in the constitution of the Church when a contest for great principles takes place, of Christ; and who accordingly admit that the and I do not deny that they are to be ranked order of a Presbyterian ministry is valid, though among those injurious things referred to by the not the best order. With such I am not contend, that will convulse the civilized world, until we adopt Saviour under the name of "offences," which ing; we agree to differ; we concede to them He says must needs occur, but of which-be it observed-He throws the whole responsibility upon those who wilfully occasion them. III. Without retorting any of the discourteous

language with which it would seem you desired

ing the reasons why your refusal to define your | no promises of God, no lawful reliance upon God's position, by defining in your own language the terms you have used, is to be considered as a vir- certain hope of reaching Heaven. This is the tual shrinking from the contest for which you dogma which you have received from Papist have so often professed your readiness and con- hands, and which I hold to be at war with the fidence. In the first place, you are violating the admitted rule of dialectics which requires beforehand unambiguous definitions of all the prominent terms that are to be employed in a discussion. of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship easy for an opponent, when pressed by an argu- Christ. ment founded upon the supposed sense of his own terms, to escape by affirming that he did not use them in that sense. But in the next place, we are discussing this point in the presence of the public, and it is not to be taken for granted that the public are as well acquainted as ourselves, with the sense in which these terms are used by either of us. They can appreciate the force of in Christ-or that they made the exercise of these arguments on either side only by first knowing the precise question of debate. And finally, I am anxious that you should set forth your meaning in your own words, because I desire the public to | they condemn most earnestly the high-church prejudge, from definitions of your own, that this is tensions of the Jews of their day, who insisted no small matter, about which it is idle to dispute. | upon their ecclesiastical relationship to Abraham, Neither of us thinks so. It is a question, which, their possession of ritual, their circumcision, their in your view, involves matters of life and death, doctrine of uninterrupted succession; and who and which, in my view, affects Christian liberty as opposed to a spiritual despotism, catholic char- were for bringing some of them into the Christian ity as opposed to schismatic bigotry, the spiritu- church with them. (See the Epistle to the Galality of religion as opposed to a religion of sacra- latian church.) Understand me, I hold the ments, the efficacy of faith in the Redeemer as | Church of Christ to be a society, a community opposed to the efficacy of rites and ceremonies, of believers; and agree that it is right to conform and salvation received at the hands of Christ, as | to the general principles which are to be found in opposed to a salvation deposited in the hands, and scripture for the regulation of that community, only dispensed through the intervention, of man, and the attainment of the end of all association, be that man presbyter, prelate or Popc. These the benefit of those associated. I admit that I are some of the points involved, and therefore find what I conceive to be satisfactory evidence the justice of the demand which, upon the of a best form for the outward and visible Church; part of the public, I reiterate, for a definition of best, because best adapted for the development of your terms. You say you will define them when the grand principles of individual and social piety you come to use them; but you have used them, and brotherhood. I find order enjoined, and suband the proposition in which you have used them | mission to order; the preaching of the Gospel, is the very subject of debate. All I desire is to and obedience to the Gospel when preached .have the public put in possession of the high- But I do not find any authority given for the docchurch sense of them, from a source which none | trine you teach, that one particular order is absowill suspect, as possibly unfair. Until therefore | lutely essential to the being of a Church. I do you give them yourself, or admit those I have not find that the preaching of the Gospel must given, you enjoy the advantage of Indian war- depend for its efficacy upon the circumstance fare, that of fighting from an ambush. Is this, that it comes to the public ear through the lips of however, an honorable position for one who should a ministry constituted after a particular fashion. have nothing to conceal, and who has said that | The blessing of God is promised to the truth, and

truth, not victory, is his object? not satisfy the least observant, although it denies as slanderous the charges which I have brought against your speech at the New England festival, of ecclesiastical proscription, unchurching your fellow Christians, defying them to prove that there can be a church without a prelate, and monopolizing the rights and privileges of the church of Christ." Were this denial accompanied by any the earliest Christian communities assumed, unexpression of regret that you had incautiously der the eye of the Apostles. And what has been used the language ascribed to you, and did not mean it to be understood in the sense naturally diversity of opinion. Men who have fully agreed attached to the terms, I would atonce relinquish my part in this controversy. But this you have not done. That language, in your own report of it, plainly conveys an assertion that the demonanations of Christians in this and other lands who ty,) have come to different conclusions, as to vaare not blessed with Bishops in your sense of the rious points affecting the polity or external orword, do not belong to the church of Christ. Can | ganization of Christian communities. language be plainer? And how do you avert the odium which must attach itself to such a position?

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1844.

gravations. "Be quiet, take the matter cooly," says an arrogant gentleman who publicly smites another in the face-" you have no right to resist, -you struck yourself." This would hardly prove a satisfactory mode of adjusting an insult.

I happen to be acquainted with the "unanswered and unanswerable" arguments and statements of Dr. Hobart and Dr. Bowden, and therefore decline any benefit from the plea of "ignorance," which you politely suggest. Still not having "implicitly followed Dr. Mason and Dr. Miller," greatly as I admire them both, I will, of course, be the more open to the prospective illu-

mination so kindly promised me. This, I believe, is all that I need to say, in justification of the course I have taken, and the views I have thus far advanced, and from the dies which were never in covenant with him If, farther prosecution of which I am not to be deterred by abusive epithets, or charges of unworthy latter, then the inference is, either that yours is motives, no matter from what source they come. not the only church, or that, if it be, it is not the Those who know me know that nothing but a sense of duty can have prompted me to depart so the world. In other words, Heaven has made far from my ordinary habits as a man of peace. no such discrimination between you and others Forbearance has a limit.

And now I shall proceed to state the question, ere long, come at a more distinct understanding as to your views of the point at issue. Many persons will not believe that your words mean all that they appear to affirm. Let them have an opportunity of judging, from your own pen.

The language of your proposition is well known by this time-but I will repeat it :- " There can be no church without a prelate."

I refer the reader to my last letter for the true sense of the words 'church' and 'Bishop,' when used by high-church prelatists. I will not, therefore, repeat them here. Thus understood, I proceed to redeem my pledge, and to show that in its nature and consequences this position, though so confidently assumed, is unscriptural.

I wish that two considerations may be kept in view throughout my remarks, for they are necessary for a right understanding of my position. 1.) That I am not, in this discussion, the advocate of the ecclesiastical polity of that part of the Christian Church to which to which I consipolity involves the ministerial rights of presbyters, or parochial (i. e. parish or congregational) churches. (11.) I am not assailing the views of those of our fellow-Christians who believe that what they concede to us, a legitimate standing in the eatholic church. The dogma which I have undertaken to resist and expose, is that which makes prelacy essential to the very being of the church, so that without prelates there is no church. to anger me, I shall now take the liberty of stat- and of course, no valid ministry and ordinances, grace, no covenanted mercies, and no just and spirit and letter of the word of God.

I. Because there is no warrant from the Word of God for making any particular external form The justice of this rule is obvious to any one; and communion with God, which are the distinfor without such explicit definitions, it will be guishing duties and privileges of the Church of

If there be such a warrant, produce it. The burden of proof rests on you. Let any one ex. He recommends increased taxation and retrenchamine the tenor of the preaching of Christ and his Apostles, and then point to a solitary evidence that they placed, as you do, merely external relations upon a level with the exercises of the spiritual graces, of repentence toward God, and faith spiritual affections dependant upon the individuil's outward relations to a form of church polity. On the contrary, this is the very error for which were so tenacious of these externals, that they news to seven, would reduce the expenditures of to men only as they preach the truth. The true IV. I must now beg the reader's attention to apostolical succession is a succession of apostolic a passage in your last communication, which can- truth-and as compared with such succession, a line of Prelates reaching back to the days of the Apostles, though not a link in the chain were wanting, is as " the chaff to the wheat."

Take another view of the subject. Profound learning, combined with unquestionable piety, has been long employed in investigating the question us to the precise and detailed forms which the result of their inquiries? An acknowledged in regard to the great moral truths of the Gospel (and let any one take the written creeds of the various Christian bodies in the Protestant Church, and he will be struck with this doctrinal unanimi-

Now, do we not find in this acknowledged diversity of sentiment upon the question of formal ed them, forsooth; they have unchurched themselves. But who says this? Not themselves, but Sophism too obvious to produce much effect in releasing you from the stigma against which you so vehemently protest, and which involves in it all the proscription, monopoly and exclusiveness which I have—fearless of the risk of uttering a stander—charged against your "principle."—
When analized, it is identical in meaning with a standard of the standard religion among those who are admitted to agree slander—charged against your "principle."— spiritual laws of Christ, upon the single ground When analized, it is identical in meaning with a that they have not conformed to their views of similar instance of bigotry, which I find in an Ox- government and order? Is the unity of the ly written.

ford Tractist. "How," he asks, "can we be Chtistian body a unity in respect to form? or not justly charged with unchurching those who were rather a unity in faith and love for the same never churched?" Instead of making good your grand moving truths of the Gospel? Do none belenial, or justifying your threat of holding me re- long to the body of Christ, his church, but such sponsible for slander, the passage in your letter as agree with us in every thing? And if differnow referred to only repeats the offence, with ag- ences are allowable, as you must admit, shall we restrict our communion to those who do not hold our views of church order, although they may hold every thing else? In one word, is it not a for you are a worthless fellow, and for that reason sin against the spirituality of Christianity, that I would have you know that I did not strike you we should elevate conformity to what we deem true views of church order to a level with the · weightier matters of the law, judgement, mercy and faith?

I cannot but think so. And strong as are my preferences for a particular form of government, I dare not deny, as you have done, that the man who is "a Christian" is by that very fact a member of Christ's church. You are bound to these alternatives: either to admit the covenant relations of other Christian churches, or by denying them, to admit that God has poured out his blessings, and raised up hosts of eminent, learned, devoted and useful Christians, among Christian boas you will not deny, he has actually done the only or the principal channel of spiritual good to as will justify your exclusive claims.

This is a common sense argument, and it conas clearly as I can, hoping that the reader may, firms the position taken in the outset of these remarks, namely, that the formalities of religion ought not to be raised to the level of the spiritualties of religion; because all fact establishes the infinite superiority with which scripture invests the latter. The inference we draw is that there is no warrant from scripture for making any particular external form of polity, a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God, which are distinguishing duties and privileges of the church of Christ.

Asking pardon for the length of this commuaication, I reserve other scriptural considerations for another occasion, and remain,

GEO. POTTS. Respectfully, yours,

Mississippi.-The Legislature of this State assembled at Jackson on the 1st inst. Mr. Jas. Torton was elected Speaker of the House, and Mr. Lewis Taylor Clerk. Jesse Speight was elected President of the Senate, and Mr. Joun A. WILCOX Secretary. On the 11th an U. S. Senator was to be chosen. On the 2d Governor Tucker delivered his Message to the Legislature. He states that the great depression in business matters has passed its final crisis, and the State is now looking up. There is but one obstaerror that they are willing to risk "the ribald prelacy is scriptural and expedient, but who do cle in his opinion to arrest the returning current of prosperity to the country, and that is a Protective Tariff. He says :

"We are to expect nothing but the periodical recurrence of speculations, fluctuations and disasters, universal Free Trade, or seriously approximate thereto; that is, to an unrestricted barter or ex-change, of the surplus productions of one country for the surplus productions of another."

He next takes up, with praiseworthy earnestness, the subject of Education, and recommends the establishment of a common primary and free school in every township of the State, and the levying a tax to support it. He enforces this recommendation with the declaration, that onefifteenth of the free white population of the State who have passed the age of 20 years can neither read nor write.

The State of the Treasury cannot be definitely given, on account of the deranged state of the accounts and the embezzlements of Richard S. Graves. It is subject, however, to a ponderous debt, which he advises should be paid forthwith. ment as means of decreasing it. Among the items of retrenchment, he thinks, should be the reduction of the expenses of the Judicial Department. Salaries in this department amount to \$70,000 per annum, which he thinks might be

He recommends to abolish the separate Supe rior Court of Chancery, and confer chancery jurisdiction on the Circuit Courts; also of the Vice Chancery Court, and the reduction of the number of Judicial Districts, to seven at most .-This, with the reduction of the District Attorthis branch of the government to an amount of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 per annum.

The amount of Taxes for the year amounts to \$307,770,771. The nett revenue of the State cannot be given, but it is expected to fall far be-

low the current expenses. The bonds of the State issued under the charter of the Planters' Bank, and the interest on them, forming a ponderous item in the liabilities of the State, he thinks should be met, because the negotiation of the greater portion (§1,500,000) was authorized by the Constitution. The bonds for the Mississippi Union Bank, he says, are quite another thing, their issuance being prohibited by the Constitution, and he goes off into a glorification of the people of Mississippi for their triumphant vindication of the doctrine of repudiation in the last election-thereby declaring to the world, and future generations their high-minded attachment to the Constitution of the State. Says the eloquent Governor:

"The people of the State of Mississippi are brave, renerous and just, yet jealous of their rights and onor, both personal and political. They dare to lo any thing that is right and just; therefore they have, without sordid and avaricious influence, dared to disown and reject, or to use a more common expression, to "repudiate" the bonds issued on account of the Mississippi Union Bank, the act authorising the same being vicious and prohibited by the Constitution. They have dared to preserve the Constitution from tarnish, violation and repudiation. To such a brave, generous and just, and at the same time so enlightened a people, I look with an abiding confidence that the faith, credit and Constitution of the State will be supported and preserved with an integrity and promptness which will endure the test

The Governor forgot that this brave and enlightened people, who have shown such a wonderful devotion to principle, according to his own statement, had 'one-fifteenth' of their number that could neither read nor write. We venture to predict that when the Governor's recommendation is carried out, and a common school is sus-

COPY of a letter from a POSTMASTER, dated STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19, 1843.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 862.

Wild Cherry through Messes. Haraden's Express, for which turn you my thanks. The reputation of the medicine recoded it, and I think, for a country village, I shall make stand is doing wonders, especially to a gentleman who ha ised all the advertised medicines for liver complain and coemption. He has had a severe couch for a year and a hall which nothing could check for any length of time, until ! ommenced taking "Wistar's Balsam," and although be ha taken but a part of one bottle still his cough has almost en-tirely left him. He had taken 15 sorties of "Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life" with little or no benefit. Very Respectfully, &c. A. M. MERRICK, P. M.

"Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry' s the greatest medical discovery of the day. It is ffections of the lungs and liver after physicians ca or 12 years standing we will WARKAN

more. Asthma of 10 or 12 years standing we will warrant it to CURK or greatly relieve.

CAUTION.—Imitations of this wonderful remedy arspringing up in all parts of the country, called by various names, as "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Elecampan-Wild Cherry," &c., hosides numerous others. Our recommendations of its virtues are used, word for word, except substituting some unknown medicine for the true Balsam—the price of medicines whose merit will not sell them is "BEDUCED", in these deeps substituting and true and true as a second to the price of medicines whose merit will not sell them is "BEDUCED", in these green substitutions and true as a second to the price of medicines whose merit will not sell them is "BEDUCED", in the part agent substitution and true as a second to the price of the price ort, every subterluge and trick is resorted to to pali serarticles for the genume Wistar's Balsam of Wild Ci he efore we say be candious and get the medicine that URES. Sold only at 120 Fulton street, corner of Nassau lew York: Dexter, Albany; Gorham, New Haven; E. W.

AN AGENCY of the PRESBYTERIAN BOARD
pel, New-York, where all the Books of the Society can be obteined on the same terms as in Philadelphia. The friends of
the church are invited to send their orders and foster this en-

The Presbyterian Almanac for 1841, on sale at the Deposit ory, which every Christian family ought to have, as it is be ieved to contain more valuable matter than any Almanac pub ished in the country.

Also a constant supply of the new Hymn Book of various sizes, qualities and prices 35 Park Row. di9 lm JUST PUBLISHED HEWET'S SPLENDIN

LY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER—Edited by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D. and embellished with upwards of 707 engravings. This work has been got up at an expense of about \$12,000, and is now offered at the low price of \$8.50 per copy superfully bound with gilt edges, in an elegantly embossed Turkey Morocco cover, representing the interior and exterior of Trinity Church, New-York. H. W. HEWE P.

SPECULATION .-- The advertiser has A valuable invention for manufacturing by machinery as reticle of general use, which is now done by hand, at a saying f seven-eights on the cost as now manufactured. A model, specimens of manufacture, drawings, specifications Sc. have been prepared, to enable the advertiser to sell the invention in Europe. Circumstances have prevented this plut being carried out. And a person going to Europe, or wishing to being carried out. And a person going to Europe, or waining to go there, may now have a chance of purchasing the above named invention, &c., which, with little exertions, it is believed may readily be sold in England, France, &c. so as to yield a fortune for a small outlay. Any person willing to risk a FEW HUNDREDS with a well founded prospect of getting THOU-SANDS IN RETURN, by leaving a note at this office, stating name &c., shall have farther information on the subject. Address A. W. 155 2w

I K. PARK'S only true celebrated highly improved Manifold Letter Writer.—This article produces a Letter and Duplicate at the same time whitout the use of pen or tak—yet the resemblance is so near that it can scarcely be

J. K. Park would refer his friends and the public generall to the New-York press, which teems with praise at the vast improvement he has made in the above article, and invites them to call and examine the extensive assortment he has on and, and convince themselves of the utility and cheapness of he above article, which he sells 30 per cent, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at his Stationery and Fatent Blan Book and Bank Ledger Depot, 37 John street, 3 doors below Nassau.

N. B - This Writer is warranted to bear the change of any

climate, and will neither smut nor rub off, at the same time baying all the hair strokes of the pen. j10 lm OO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE-The subscri bers have this day entered into co-pertuership for the prosecution of the Foundry. Steum Engine and General Machinery business, under the firm of STILLMAN, ALLEN & CO., at the Novelty Works, foot of Twelfth street, East River.

New-York, Jan. 1st, 1811. T. B. STILLMAN, R. M. STRATTON.

DISSOLUTION-The co partnership heretofore DISSOLUTION—The co partnership heretotore existing under the name of Stillman & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. T. B. Stillman & R. M. Stratton are duly authorised to collect all debts due to said firm, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation of all debts due to or from it.

T. B. STILLMAN,
New-York, Jan 1st, 1844.
R. M. STRATTON,
jan3 tf.
C. ST. J. SEYMOUR.

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnersing hereto Dissolution.—The co partiers in hereofore existing under the name of Stratton & Seymour, is this day dissolved by limitation. R. M. Stratton is duly authorised to collect all debts due to said firm, and to use the name of said firm in liquidation of all debts due to or from it.

R. M. STRATTON,
C. ST. JOHN SEYMOUR. New York, Jan. 1st, 1844.

New York, Jan. 1st, 1844.

CHEAP CLOTHING STOKE.-L. & B.S. KELLENGER, No. 69 Cortlandt-street, and corner of Fulton
and Greenwich-streets, respectfully inform their friends, and
strangers visiting the city of New-York, that they are selling
off their Fall and Winter stock of Goods at very reduced prices, composing a large assortment of cloth, pilot cloth, plain
and wave beaver, sack and over coats of the latest style, made
inp by the best wo kinen; velvet, cloth, and fancy vests; cloth,
cassimere, satinet, satinet and tweed pants; gloves, suspenders,
comfortables, shirts, flamtels, drawers, collars, bosons, &c.
N. B.-L. & B. S. also beg leave to inform their friends and
a discrening public, that having engaged experienced cutters. N. B.-L. & B. S. also beg leave to inform their friends and a discerning public, that having engaged experienced cutters, they have on hand always a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimere, velvet and fancy Vestings, which will be unde to order and warranted to fit. Mr. G. M. Scrimgeuor superintends the Custom Department, 69 Courtlandt street, and Mr. D. W. Balley, the corner of Futton and Greenwich sts. Those who wish to economize would do well to call before going elsewhere. Every article warranted, and all orders punctually attended to

Instructions in cutting given by James Scrimgeour.

L. & B. S. KELLENGER. NOTICE TO NEW FIRMS.

MERCHANTS about establishing new firms The subscribers having been established for a number of years, and being practical SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, would acquaint Merchants and others that they have concluded to reduce their CHARGES (for cash only) 50 PR. CENT. BELOW their former PRICES.

The All work executed by them to be in their well known SUPERIOR STYLE. At KERMAN & MILLER, ja12 3m.

No. 103 Nassau st. near Ann. CHEAPEST OIL STORE IN NEW-YORK.—
TO UP TOWN GROCERS AND FAMILIES.—
Sperm Oil, Winter and Fall strained, bleached, white and

partel, gallon, quart and pint-cheap.

JOHN C MORRISON,

No. 183 Greenwich-street, between Vesey and Fulton.
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Woods, Telsa and
Grocers' articles; Dyers', Manufacturers', Paper-Makers'
Distillers', Confectioners', Brewers', Beer-Makers', Bakers
and Paper Stainers' articles. DARENTS, DON'T NEGLECT YOUR Children.—Thousands of children annually become deaf in con sequence of discharges of matter from their ears, induced by sequence of discharges of matter from their ears, induced by scarlet fever, colds, &c. &c. &c. Now, if mothers would do their daty, and procure Scarra's Oil For DEAFNESS, and use it as directed, their children would be cured; but if neglected, the discharge sontinues very troublecome, the hearing gradually gets worse, and finally partial or total deafness ensues. This invaluable medicine is sold by A. B. Sands, Druggists, No. 97 Fulton street, 273 Broadway.

I Jones's Extract of Sars parilla Candy; 'tis excellent, powerful, and a pure extract of the root. Sold at 25 cents a package, or 5 tor \$1, at the sign of the American Eagle, 32 hatham st. N. Y. or 139 Fulton and 544 Atlantic st. Be

ADIES, DON'T USE COMMON CHALK, it pure life-like al-baster whiteness. Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham street, New-York; and at 130 Fulton street, and 541 Atlantic st. Brooklyn. 420 lm DLATED CAKE BASKETS - The Subscriber

\$10,000 TO LOAN on good city security.

Apply to A. P. & J. C. SMITH, 25 Liberty st. \$6.000 -\$4,000, \$3,000, and \$2,000 to loan on city security. Apply to A. P. & J. C. SMITH, 85 Liberty-st.

\$1500 TO LOAN, in one or several Sums. Brooklyn. Address "Money," Tribune Office. 1112w CKATES .- A full assortment of Skates, straped and unstrapped, at wholesale and retail by

T. JOHN'S PARK -A Parlor and Bed Room well furnished, with a front view of the Fountain in St. John's Park, to let, with Board, at 124 Hudson-st. j12 3teed* MUFFS! MUFFS!-FURS.-A good assortket price-for sale at

J. H. MONARQUE'S,

228 Bowery

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-Several honest, ANTED IMMEDIATEDIT Several flores, intelligent and enterprising young men as agents in program gubscribers and collecting money for a new and popular Magazine, in this city, and to go into every part of the United States. Young men who have had experience in the business in this city and through the country, who can produce written recommendations of their possessing the necessary malifications, would do well to engage in the business forthwick, as a liberal commission will be allowed, and permanent

coupations riven. Apply to ISRAFL POST, 3 Astor House. WANTED-To contract for several hundred y small machines of cast and wrought iron. A man of mili capital can have a fine chance without any risk. Adves C. M. at this office.

110 BOOK FOLDERS-Wanted, five or six good sewers. Also, five or six girls to learn the book-lding. Apply to J. PRINGLE, 7 Sprace-st. jal6 R DAGS.—White and colored Cotton Waste and Le Bale Rope wanted, in any quantity, for each, at manu-facturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON,

BOOK-BINDERS SHAVINGS WANTED, for Beach or in trade for boards, at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 1216 6m 159 South-street, near Peck slip.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY I make insurances against loss or damage by fire and inland regation, on terms as favorable as any other similar institu-Capital, \$300,000-Office, No. 54 Wall street.

Caleb O Halsted, John Rankin, William W. Todd, Meigs D. Beojamin, William Couch, Nathaniel Weed, Philips Phosux, William Couch, uning C. Tucker, B. L. Woolley, Ivid Lee, J. B. Varium, Jan D. Wolfe, Micah Baldwin, Peter L. Nevius,

Edward Anthony. R. HAVENS, President. LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary, TICHOLAS CARROLL, Agent and Attorney,

a connection with his Associates in Washington, for prosecution of Claims against the General Government of United States - No 5: Wall-st New York all the AW CARD-John M. DEFFIELD, of NATCHEZ, a Mississippi, will attend to legal business that may be conthe Circuit Courts of Adams and the adjacent unties, and in the Superior Courts of the State A favora

e professional somection in Louisiana will enable him to chez. He reiers to—
unt & Barton.
b. Cochran, agent for Brown Warnock,
Brothers & Co.

Brothers & Co.
Heury Laverty,
s16 D&Wly Stichez. He refers toun. Cochran.

FOR SALE-One 12 horse power Engine, 9 POR SALE—One 12 horse power Engine, 9 inch cylinder, with fly-wheel 16 feet diameter, and boilers, made by the West Point Foundry Association, and formerly used at the Reservoir in Thirteenth-street.

Seited proposals will be received by the subscriber, until WED VESDAY. Ith January, 3 P. M., 1844, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Works, No. 7 New City Hall, for the purchase of the above named Engine, &c. There is also 200 feet of 9 inch counceting pipe, for which an offer, if deared, may be included in the proposals. Terms cash.

The Engine, Boilers, &c. case be seen every day at the Reservoir, by applying to Mr. Painter, No. 499 Bowery, where the key is left.

Froposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and marked

Proposals will be addressed to the understand the outside. Proposals for Engine, &c."

By order of the Croton Aqueduct Committee.

By order of the Croton Aqueduct Committee.

President Croton Aqueduct Board. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and marked

TEAS.—200 chests Southong; 200 half chests do. 156 half chests Ning Yong Southong. 80 do Caper Souchoug. 40 chests fine Mohee Powchong.

20 lancy boxes fine Mohee Souchong. 100 chests Hyson. 10 fancy boxes Hyson, fine. 100 chests Young Hyson. 50 half chests superior Guapowder.

80 do do Imperial.
All country packed and of late importation.
For sale by GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
47 tf 78 South-street. GENUINE TEAS!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL THE CANTON TEA COMPANY
Principal Store 121 Chatham-street, New York.
Branch Store, 318 Bleecker-street, N. Y.
Agency at 116 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
Attso, corner of Main and Van Houton-st., Paterson, N. J.
NVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND NVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND country families, and purchasers for the approaching holiays in general, to their several establishments where they onk will be found by far the best selection of pure and unaulterated Teas in the United States. The universal popularity and renown of their House, with reference to high qualities, low prices and upright dealing, is too well understood or render further comment necessary.

Original and only warehouse for the sale of Howqua's Black tea. Observe!!!"—Strangers will be particular to remember the number of the principal store in Chatham-street, viz. 12. The wave Pearland Roseveltsts, as in seeking for it, they

121, becween Pearl and Roseveltests, as in seeking for it, they use liable to be led astray by a little store just started at 40 Chetham-street (next door to Lorillard's Souff and Tobacco Store) under the name of Canton 'Tea' Store. The public will also be pleased to take notice that the Lanton Tea Company have nothing to do with any other stores whatever.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE, NO 43 JOHN-STREET.

LLIOT, BURNAP & BABCOCK are con-stantly supplied with a large and general assortment of PAPERS, saited to all departments of the trade, among which are the following: Hubbard's colored Papers, in great variety; Boston Copperplate Papers, of superior quality; Book and News Printing; Cap, Letter, Folio Post and Blank Book Papers; Printers', Clothiers' and Carpet-makers' Press-Boards; Druggists', Hardware and Cloth Pa-pers; Binders' and Trunk Boards; Sheathing and Wrapping Papers, &c. &c. apers, &c. &c. Paper-makers supplied with all kinds of stock and mate

SEVENTH WARD BANK, New-York, Dec. 29th, 1843.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two and One-Half (21) per cent out of the profits for the last six months, payable on and after the 3d January, 1341. By order of the Board, d30 1m

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,—New York, given to the depositors that a semi-unual dividend, at the rate of free per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward. which have been deposited at least threee months previous to he 1st inst will be paid on and after Monday the 15th inst., luring the hours of business at the Bauk. Such interest as

uring the hours of business at the Bank. Such interest any not be called for will remain as principal, drawing interst from the 1st inst.

The Bank is opened for business on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. at No. 128 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESMALL, Secretary. G. H. COUGESMALL, Secretary.

DRINTERS AND BINDERS WAREROOMS Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-street, New-York.—April, 1813. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The "HOE" Print-

A Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-street, New-york.—April, 1815.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The "HOE" Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory, in consequence of the addition of new and improved machinery to their works, and the reduction in the cost of materials and labor, are enabled greatly to reduce the prices of their Pressas, and of Printers' and Einders' materials generally; as will be seen by their newly printed Circular, to which they beg leave to refer.

This Establishment is still under the personal superintendence of Richard M. Hoe and Robert Hoe, and they assure their friends that not withstanding the great reduction in prices, all articles manufactured by this Establishment shill retain the high reputation which they have hitherto sustained. It will also be their constant endeavor to improve the quality of them in every particular. They flatter themselves, also, that their old friends will not only continue their favors, but that Printers generally will appreciate their endeavors to furnish the very best articles at barely remonerating prices.

Orders from any part of the country for all articles used by Printers or Binders, including Type, link, Paper, etc., will be executed with the greatest care and promptitude, and on the best terms.

Jobbing work and repairing will be dene at the lowest possi-

N. B.—All arfeles manufactured by this Establishment will be stamped R. Hae & Co., so that persons from abroad may not be imposed upon with spurious articles, made in imi-

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement, with this note, three times before the first of july next, and send one of their papers to us, will be entitled to payment of their bill

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—For sale, fat public auction, by Wm, H. Franklin, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, the new and splendid fust-saling steamer NEW-JERSEY, together with her furniture and tackle as the new lies at the foot of Barclaysplendid fist-sailing steamer NEW-JERSEY, together with her furniture and tackle as she now lies at the fot of Barclay-street. The New Jersey was built at Trenton, N. J., in the year 1841; her length on deck is 217 feet, her breadth of beam 26 feet, her depth 7 feet, her timbers and plank age all of the best Jersey Oak, coppered and copper-fasteued in the best manner. She was completely overhauled last Spring, and fitted up as a night-boat to run on the North River. She has 220 sleeping berths, beside 20 spacious Stare Rooms on her promenade deck. Her mattrasses and furniture are all new, and part of the furniture has never been in use (having a larger quantity than was required for use.) Her Inventory is most ample, and every article selected with care; her boilers are nearly new, having been in use but a short time; her engine is new and of the most modern plan, having been tested in every possible manner, which tests prove it to be second to none; her average draft of water have at the lowest tides. Her speed is good, her cabins airy and spacious, her furniture being all new, makes the New-Jersey, as a Passage Boat, one of the most derirable on the Hudson.— Terms Cash in city funds. It is presumed persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves previous to the day of

HULL'S TRUSSES .- Notice to Rup-HULL'S TRUSSES.—Notice to Ruptured Persons.—Persons afflicted with raptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application at the office, No. 4 Vesey-atreet, or to either of the agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, with out his signature.

Many persons have dislertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by anskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary Trusses.

And any Trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vessey street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

THOMPSON'S TRUSSES.—Office

SLEIGH BELLS.—A full assortment of loose of and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells, at wholesale and retail by d9 6w

OSBORN & LITTLE, 33 Fulton-st.

on buying four times the amount of it.